

# Edmonton Bulletin.

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1883.

No. 3.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 15, 1883.

Winter has set in, in the far east. Sheridan succeeds Sherman as chief of the U.S. army.

Orange and nationalist meetings have been proclaimed in Ireland.

Weather very cold here registering ten to fifteen degrees below last night.

Violent storm throughout Ontario on Monday caused considerable damage.

A battalion of rifles is to be formed in Winnipeg, to be called the 90th Winnipeg rifles.

Hanlan left for San Francisco on Wednesday. He will remain there ten days and then go on to Australia.

The Spanish official Gazette has published France's apology to Alphonso, for the insult offered to him by the Parisian mob.

Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, was devastated by fire on Monday. Twenty thousand families were rendered homeless. Loss \$1,000,000.

The Canadian government has guaranteed a total amount of \$5,000,000 of C.P.R. bonds, including the amount already issued, at three per cent.

The \$5,000,000 by-law was defeated on Monday by 401 majority. The people administered a severe rebuke to the council for past extravagance.

A land slide occurred on the C.P.R. at McKay's harbor near Port Arthur on Sunday. Three acres of land slid into the lake, taking with it the C.P.R. offices. No lives lost, but a quantity of stores destroyed.

Political troubles are occurring in Jamaica, owing to grievances suffered by the people. Representations were made to her majesty, and as no reply was received, the people decided not to pay taxes until they were granted representation.

BATTLEFORD, Nov. 16, 1883.

Indian summer. Thermometer 50 above. The fresh Indian arrivals from the south were paid yesterday and go on their reserves at once.

Peter Ballantine has established a fortnightly stage between this place and Swift Current.

E. Burbank's river improvement party arrived to-day on the north side. He became part of the way with sleighs, but no snow having fallen he was obliged to proceed on wheels.

Inspector Antrobus left for Prince Albert yesterday with a detachment of ten men. It is reported that there are troubles there on account of dissatisfaction with the location of the telegraph office.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Jas. McDougall took place on Saturday afternoon last. Although Mr. and Mrs. McDougall were comparatively strangers in Edmonton, having only resided here since the middle of the summer, the deceased lady had won for herself the respect and good will of the whole community, and her melancholy death at the prime of life touched the tenderest feelings and sympathies of all. This feeling and sympathy was manifested by the large attendance at the funeral services, and no doubt the stormy state of the weather hindered many who were desirous of doing so from testifying their respect by their presence at this last sad ceremony.

The funeral procession left the house at half past one o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to the Presbyterian church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. T.P. Wadsworth, G.A. Simpson, Capt. Gagnon, G. H. Watson, W. R. Breerton, and Capt. Smith. The coffin, which was of elegant design, was covered by a pall, two wreaths of flowers lying upon it. The pulpit and bier were draped in black. The church building was crowded. Owing to the distance to be traversed in order to reach the cemetery it was thought advisable to postpone the funeral service until the Sunday following. The funeral service of the Presbyterian church was read by Rev. Mr. Baird. At the close the procession re-formed and proceeded to the cemetery. After driving about an hour and a half through an uninteresting country, over a rough, winding and lonely road, which became rougher and more lonely all the way, an ascent hastily cut out through solid woods was entered, which ran close along the right bank of a deep, gloomy-looking ravine, which it followed to its junction with the river. A short distance back from the brink of the river bank a circle had been cut out to admit of houses being built around. There the procession came to a halt. The point selected for the grave was in the centre of this circle. Through the trees and far below could be seen the river which seemed to lose itself under the high bank on which the cemetery was situated and again start out below: in the distance, at the great bend, where its

course seemed to be stopped by a high bank covered with dark green spruce, the gray walls and roofs of the Fort could be seen, the flag flying at half mast, and the now lonely dwelling from which the melancholy procession had started. There on a high point of land, almost overhanging the river which lay cold and white and still two hundred feet below, with a yawning, rugged ravine almost as deep close behind; the thick forest of leafless poplars with a few spruce trees scattered here and there amongst them all around; the settlement spread out in front clothed in white and from this point of vantage looking almost unreal; with the deadly calm of the thick woods below and the sighing of the wind in the tree tops above; in full view of and yet separated from the living world: weird and lonely yet beautiful; a place seemingly as well fitted for worship as for burial, where the placing of the body in the ground was but the emblem of the resigning of the soul to its maker; in a strange land and in the midst of strangers the burial rite was performed—the dust was returned to the earth from whence it came as the spirit had already gone to God who gave it. The funeral sermon was delivered in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening by Rev. Mr. Baird in which the estimable character of the deceased was dwelt upon, and the lesson taught by her life and death brought home forcibly and affectingly to all present.

## LOCAL.

SLIGHT thaw on Thursday.

J. SHIELDS arrived from Calgary this week.

W. T. THOMPSON, D.L.S., left for Calgary on Wednesday last.

MONDAY was a very stormy day—the stormiest of the season.

A TRAIN of carts loaded with flour for the H.B.C. arrived on Thursday.

J. MCKERNAN has opened the coal seam in the valley of the creek in his claim, south side.

H. BANNERMAN and wife, J. A. McDougall, and D. McLeod arrived from Calgary on Friday evening.

REV. D. C. SANDERSON managed to upset his cutter while out driving on Wednesday afternoon. No damage.

BEATTY BROS. survey parties pulled out for Calgary on Saturday, crossing the river on the ice at the lower mill.

An immigrant outfit with two wagons crossed the river on Sunday on the ice after having laid on the south side for nearly a week waiting for the ice to become safe.

FRESH apples at 25c a pound is the latest sensation in Edmonton. They arrived for Brown & Curry on Wednesday last with very little loss by frost although the weather had been very cold.

A FIRE took place in Mr. W. L. Wood's rooms in the H.B.C. fort on Monday night which burned down a partition before it was stopped. Mr. Wood was severely injured in the forehead by an axe during the stramash.

MAIL arrived from the east on Wednesday afternoon about two o'clock with seven bags of mail matter. It was not due until Wednesday evening at seven o'clock. This was the first trip of the new contract. It leaves at ten o'clock this afternoon.

A PARTY of men start for the woods on Monday to take out saw logs for the H.B.C. Another party will follow next week. Choppers wages are \$25 a month and men with teams \$3 a day. Quite a drop from last year's rates. G. Beatty will be foreman in the woods.

REV. MR. BAIRD delivered the first of a series of lectures on Presbyterianism in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday night last. The object of the series is to explain the doctrines of the church, the reasons for its existence, the work that it has accomplished, and the prospects that are before it.

THE Fort MacLeod Gazette has been enlarged to a 24-column four page paper. It is printed on a new outfit of type and presses throughout. It is neatly and methodically arranged and well printed. Its former reputation as a first-class local newspaper is fully maintained. Wood & Saunders are the publishers and proprietors. Price \$3 a year.

A GENERAL business meeting of the Methodist congregation was held in their church on Monday evening last, the pastor, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, presiding. The term of office of the church committee of last year having expired a new committee was elected composed as follows: W. Woelfle, G. P. Sanderson, W. L. Wood, M. McCauley, Jas. Ross, Frank Oliver and Dr. H. C. Wilson.

COL. W. F. BUTLER, author of the Great Lone Land, who visited this region a number of years ago, arrived on Monday evening last by way of Prince Albert. He left for Red Deer and Calgary on Wednesday forenoon at ten o'clock accompanied by Jas. Rowland, who piloted him over part of his journey between Carlton and Edmonton on his former tour. The Free Press says that Col. Butler is interested in a \$6,000,000 colonization society engineered in England by Rev. A. J. Bray, of Montreal, having a grant of land in the vicinity of Prince Albert, and that his present trip was for the inspection of these lands. He was just a month and seven days out from England on his arrival here, coming by way of Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert.

## ST. ALBERT MISSION.

The mission threshing machine has threshed 8,000 bushels of grain this fall to date.

From eight bushels of Fife wheat sown 360 bushels were threshed, and from 33 acres sown with Fife and club wheat the return was 1,500 bushels. The Fife wheat is being sold at \$3.50 per bushel for seed.

## RIVER SURVEY.

MR. EDITOR.—Soon after my arrival from Ottawa last summer I thought it was my duty to send a letter to the hon. minister of the interior, respectfully complaining that, to my knowledge, no instructions had been sent to Mr. Michael Deane, D.L.S., in regard to the river survey granted to us—Mr. D. Maloney and myself, when delegates to Ottawa—giving ten chains frontage and two miles back in cases in which the inhabitants had settled too closely to admit of a survey of twenty chains by one mile, and pre-emption besides. The answer was that instructions had been sent last spring. I started at once for Fort Saskatchewan where Mr. Deane was working and I handed to him the answer received by me from Ottawa. Mr. Deane told me that special instructions had not been received by him; but that he was ready, on the authority of the documents handed to him, to acknowledge the two miles from the river in all cases in which the second mile in rear was not occupied before the survey, and where the claims were only ten chains in width or quite insufficient for a homestead. He is to get his maps approved in Ottawa according to such a survey, and settlers on such claims are entitled to keep possession of the two miles back. Therefore let it be known that in St. Albert, river lots Nos. 26, 25, 24, and 23 extend two miles from the river, that is to say from the river to the base of sec. 17, township 54, range 25. Also that river lots Nos. 22, 21, 20, and 19 extend from the river to the base of the north half of section 8, township 54, range 25. H. LEDUC.

St. Albert Oct. 15th, 1883.

Herald, Oct. 13: Frank Otton is getting up a billiard table. The new Roman Catholic church—the first church in town—is nearly completed. Two loads of L.D. freight, which had been stuck on the steamers, arrived lately. The steamer Lily was insured for \$20,000. A new store is being erected by Mr. Gouinlock on the government town plot. J. F. Garden, D.L.S., who has been outlining on the tenth and eleventh base lines, has left for Toronto. Slight snow fall in the first week in October. Indian payments passed off quietly. Proudfoot and Maclean, who have been outlining between the eleventh and thirteenth bases, to the fourth meridian, have left for home.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.  
M. McCauley.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT.—  
DIVISION No. 3.—The sittings of the above court will be held in the school house, Edmonton, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 6th day of December, 1883. L. J. MUNRO, clerk of the court.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Messrs. Luke Kelly and W. R. McLeod, under the name, style and firm, of Kelly & McLeod, at Edmonton, in the district of Alberta, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Luke Kelly alone, who is now entitled, for his own use, to all the assets and property of the said firm, and who is authorized to discharge all debts and receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this eighth day of November, A.D. 1883. LUKE KELLY, W. R. MCLEOD. Witness—GEORGE A. WATSON.

## PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

J. JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

G. GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

B. BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

S. STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper ares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

S. ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Bunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD BOSS, Proprietor.

The EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 17, 1883.

#### THE POSITION DEFINED.

The Toronto Mail defines the duties of the new minister of the Interior to be, first "To obtain all the money that can be obtained with prudence from the public lands so as to prevent all undue taxation of the people of the eastern provinces," and second "To enable the actual settler to get on his land and cultivate it with as little delay, trouble and expense as possible." In putting the case in this way the Mail no doubt voices the sentiments of the majority of the people of eastern Canada. The minister's first duty is to make the interests of the North-West subservient to those of the east, or rather the interests of the North-West settler to those of his brother in Eastern Canada. The policy of wringing hard dollars out of the pioneer which has caused such dissatisfaction in the past and has acted so injuriously in sending thousands of Canadians into the States in preference to coming to this part of their own country is to be continued. The Mail is the mouthpiece or organ of the government which represents a majority of the people of Canada and what appears as advice in its columns is rather the official announcement of the course to be pursued. There has been great cause for dissatisfaction in the past, and the hope of every one in the North-West was that if a change came in the department of the interior that change would be for the better. To say that this announcement of the Mail will cause disappointment of the sharpest nature is only to say the half. It will cause much more than disappointment. There has been murmuring of the strongest kind all over the country for the past year or two and unless a change in the method of administering affairs takes place those murmurs can only end in one way.

Instead of changes for the better being likely to take place it is officially announced that no change will be made, and to make the matter clearer a platform is laid down which, although the guiding principle heretofore, was always kept in the background as much as possible. Now, however, it seems that the necessity for longer concealment of motives has ceased or the tact which caused that concealment has ceased to control and the principle which has underlaid the whole conduct of the affairs of the North-West for the past years, which has expatriated thousands of Canadians, and caused those remaining in the country to look to sharp measures for relief, is finally announced in so many words.

How will the people of the North-West receive this announcement? For years they have been asking for a lightening of the burdens of the settler, for rendering him secure in his place, and each year these burdens and this insecurity have been increased. At last when it seemed that matters had gone as far as they could in the wrong direction pains were taken to wipe out any hope that may have existed of the coming of better times. The veriest cur will bite when he is kicked, a rat will fight when he is cornered, a worm will turn when it is crushed, will the people of the North-West submit to tyranny and extortion when the issue is laid so squarely before them? No doubt they will—as long as they cannot help themselves but no longer.

The people of the North West are most loyal to Canada and Canadian institutions. More so than the residents of any other part of Canada. Indeed it is the only part in which Canadians are to be found. Elsewhere they are English, Irish, Scotch, French, or German according to the country in which they or their fathers were born—Nova Scotians, New Brunswicks, Islanders, Quebecers, Ontarians or Columbians according to the province in which they live—but in the North West all are or call themselves Canadians. In the North West alone is full confidence in the glorious future of Canada expressed, for it is

only in this region of boundless limits and as boundless possibilities that this future can be conceived of or built up. While the people of the provinces look to federation with the Empire, federation with the West Indies or annexation to the United States for relief from their own littleness, the people of the North West see that in the region they inhabit is material and scope for the construction of a mighty nationality, second to none in the world. It is not their desire to blight the prospect of attaining this end by disunion or rebellion. It is necessary to the full development of the North West that it should be connected with the other provinces as it is to their development that they should be connected with the North West. The interests of all are really identical, and the people of the North West recognize this to the fullest extent. On this account they have borne without active resistance treatment on the part of the general government representing the provinces, that in a disaffected country would long ago have produced open rebellion. It was always felt that no matter what was said justice would be done in the end. As the people of eastern Canada in coming to the North-West had not the least desire to throw off their allegiance to Canada or rank themselves as other than Canadians, so they could not understand that by their coming to the North-West their old neighbors in the provinces could look otherwise upon them. Experience, however—bitter experience—is teaching them that this is not only possible but is the fact. Not only is the North-West talked about as a possession, but it is treated as such, and those who are settled therein are treated as not having the rights accorded Canadians elsewhere in Canada. They as well as their lands are treated as mere possessions.

This sort of thing cannot last much longer. The duly elected representatives of the people of the North-West have unanimously protested against the continuance of the present method of management. The government is thoroughly informed of the bad effects of the system that has been pursued by them; they have been informed of the feeling of the people on the subject; and if they still pursue the old policy as marked out by the Mail it cannot be taken as other than a challenge to the people of the North-West to maintain their rights if they dare. The principle is laid down—The rights of the eastern provinces first, those of the North-West afterwards.

If there is a spirit of dissatisfaction abroad in the North-West—as there certainly is—which may or may not amount to disaffection, it has not been the work of loud mouthed orators or treasonable publications, but it has been started and fomented entirely by the mad policy of the general government in dealing with the settlers of the territories and with the territories themselves. It is many years ago since Oliver Cromwell—that preacher of mighty logic—disproved the theory of the right divine of kings to govern wrong, and in our day it will not require a Cromwell to show that the eastern provinces do not possess any right divine to govern the North-West territories wrongfully, even though such wrong government may be in their own immediate interests. The world, and especially the new world, is getting too old for such work. Although the North-West is now in the position of small boy in the Canadian family, and is abused by his big brothers as pleases them, the day is not distant when he will be able to maintain his rights by main force, or failing in that to set up business for himself free from all control. In the meantime, however, he must grin and bear it.

The Regina Leader thinks the North-West council will meet again early in the spring. The Leader says in regard to it: "We see the little stream of constitutional government broadening and deepening. God grant that it may flow in pure channels and that the people of the North-West may make use of their grand opportunity to inaugurate political action of a nobler sort than exists elsewhere in this young Dominion—this great nation that is yet to be—of which the North-West must be the back-bone."

Regina is moving in the matter of town incorporation, and the surrounding townships in the matter of municipal incorporation.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

#### DRY GOODS, AND

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING

#### LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

#### STATIONERY, and

#### BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

#### FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

#### BROWN & CURRY,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

#### LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

#### WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

#### NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

#### SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

#### BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

#### McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

#### KING & CO.,

#### CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

#### THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

#### BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,  
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

#### JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

#### MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,  
CHAS. SUTTER,  
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 2nd July, 1883.

#### **INFORMATION.**

The report of the house of commons' select standing committee on immigration and colonization for the last session of parliament was brought in under the form of a blue book. The book contains a comprehensive compilation in regard to immigration—a little, and somewhat nothing in regard to colonization, still it is large in regard to the resources of the country, and to the resources of the more unexplored regions of Canada and particularly of the North-West territory, which is of the deepest interest. The report was based up of reports of examination by the committee. Mr. James Lowe, secretary of the department of agriculture, in regard to facts and figures relating to immigration; Dr. Professor Selwin, director of the geological and natural history survey of Canada; of Dr. G. M. Dawson, assistant director of the geological survey, arrived from Russia as a member of the geological survey; concerning the country they knew of, the resources of the country.

Mr. John Lowe deposed that the leading feature in the calendar year 1882 in the matter of immigration was increased activity throughout. The total number of immigrants arriving in Canada during that year was 193,150, of whom 80,692 were simply passengers to the western states, leaving 112,538 settlers, against 47,991 for the previous year. 38,000 for 1880, 40,000 for 1879, 29,000

for 1878, and 27,000 in 1877. The total number going to the North-West was 70,532 against 25,000 the previous year. The total cost of immigration for the years \$366,100, and total expenses \$1,000,000. The publications issued by the department during the year numbered 1,367,515 and cost \$56,144. They consisted of 233,000 copies of the governor-general's speech, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and St. Paul, Minnesota; Prairie Lands, a tenant farmers' delegate Guide to Manitoba, A Misrepresentation exposed, Le Nord-Ouest, and Le Puissance du Canada.

and a pamphlet in the Flemish language for circulation in Belgium besides a large number of maps and various kinds. The increase of immigration to Canada was 1,000 persons against 37 per cent. to the United States. The total immigration to the United States for the year was 502,171, of which 259,239 were from the British Islands. Settlers' goods entered at the custom houses amounted to \$1,200,000, while the amount of cash amounted to \$2,245,889. Besides about \$8,000,000 in cash was deposited in the banks in Winnipeg in the middle of the year, making a total over \$10,000,000 brought directly into the country during the year, or by the time of departure of the immigrants. The number of immigrants from the United States was 30,541 against 15,000 in the previous year. The cost of immigrants per head

was \$3,08, or \$4.33 according to the method of calculation. The net immigration from the United States to the north-West was 12,700, or \$16,900. The number of these who were citizens of the United States. Considerable discussion took place as to the Canadian emigration at Port Huron and other points. The United States official report gave the total number leaving Canada by rail as 13,000, of which 12,424 entered at Port Huron. Mr. Lowe considered these figures greatly exaggerated and did not think that the net difference between emigrants and immigrants at Port Huron was as great as 2,000. He did not question the figures as to the others. This would leave the emigration from Canada for the year at nearly 30,000. The same U.S. report gave 1,364 as leaving Manitoba for the United States, but there was no report in regard to Dakota. The emigration from Canada to the States was greater from the lower provinces than from Ontario. The immigrants entering British Columbia during the year were 13,927 of whom 7,727 were Chinese. On the entry of immigrants at Quebec in 1901, 10,000 persons, or 10,100, or 10,000, 1,000 Germans, 8,000 Scandinavians, a few Indians and 1,300 Jews. Of the total cost of immigration \$75,500 was for bounties and assisted passages, \$01,000 for transport of immigrants.

grants after landing at Quebec and 5,000 for publications in England. Immigrants were not assisted from Ontario to Manitoba. The principal immigration was to Ontario.

principal immigrating was to Ontario.  
At Roche Perce Mr. G. L. Sibley reported that the full extent of the lignite coal and lignite deposits of the North-West were not known but were known to extend from the boundary line between the prairie and the Rocky mountains to the Roche Perce on the Souris river with reports of seams having been discovered as far east as Turtle mountain. At Roche Perce a seam of lignite coal was found in the surface of the valley of the Souris which was 150 feet below the level of the prairie. Besides this seam other seams were noticed in the bank of the valley which would make the total thickness of lignite in all the seams about 20 feet. The quality of lignite coal varies according to the percentage of water which it contains. The Souris river coal contains 12 per cent. water and is therefore bituminous coal. The coal contains only 1 per cent. of water and is true coal. Souris river coal goes to pieces on being exposed to the open

air, while that from Belly river is not more air, than that from the best soft coals. The coal of the Rocky mountains is not of the carboniferous period. Mineralogically it is true coal, but not geologically, as it belongs to the cretaceous formation. The Sourn coal is of the inferior kind, from its experience of its crumbling so easily and in view of the Rocky mountain coal, but will be of use to miners in the same neighborhood especially if it is used in sea-coal districts. There is a large space of country between the Sourn and the Saskatchewan where no coal is seen cropping out, but this does not prove that coal does not exist there. The outcrop can only be determined by the presence of coal through the plain, and there being so very few valleys in this region, the coal cannot be seen. Little more inferior to that of the Sourn is largely used as fuel in Germany, but is first largely used as a preservative. The Sourn does not ignite easily and requires a special arrangement of fire-box to heat it thoroughly. Iron found throughout the whole of the coal region but in a very scattered manner. It is not like ordinary sandstone, but with coal seams and not in sufficient quantities to become of economic value. There are very large indications of petroleum on the Athabasca river. There are cliffs of sandstone which fall in broken pieces, which are very saturated with petroleum. The rock is white, fine, very white, sea sand, and contains 12 per cent of petroleum, which makes it coal black color. It is not like ordinary sandstone in that more or less porous, not like clay. There is reason to believe a great part of the region lies back across the Athabasca and Peace Rivers. The geological formation is the same as that of the Sourn, and said region of Ontario, and this formation occurs over a very great distance. Petroleum is said to occur on the Mackenzie river near Ft. Simpson. The indications of salt give promise of a sufficient quantity to supply the large market. Granite, sandstone and limestone are the principal building materials found on the plains, also soft freestone and any quantity of clay suitable for making bricks and pottery. Soft red sandstone is underlaid by the Sourn iron mica mottled with quartz. Specimens of quartz from the Rocky mountains show a high percentage of copper and silver. The lake of the Woods gold mines contain some very rich specimens, but the exact locality of the veins will probably prevent these mines from becoming of great permanent value. The gold found in the streams and rivers is of the same rocks as the east and north-east similar to those of the lake of the Woods. It is not like ordinary alluvial gold, it is perfectly uniform in size and resembles very fine sea sand. This characterizes the gold found in the streams which have not been brought from the mountains, but which are strewn with boulders and fragments of limestone and other rocks derived from the formations to the east, and which have been washed down by the headwaters of the Rocky mountains. Gold occurs at some points in the Rocky mountains in a different form, it is associated with veins of lead, silver and copper quite different from those in which it is found in connection with the older rocks. As to the country to the north and east from which the gold and boulders on the plains come very little is known, but there is good evidence that the whole country has been tremendous changes, the denudation and elevation which has swept away leaving only bare rocks in which small veins containing more or less gold is found. The gold that has been freed is now found in the drifts on the plains and result of that denudation or crushing and washing of the rocks to which sometimes the whole region has been subjected, the gold in the Saskatchewan certainly comes from the direction of the lake Athabasca and probably also from the Peace River. The drifts are mostly from north to south. The expense of the geological survey department for the previous year was \$60,000 against \$58,000 the year before and \$45,000 the next previous year.

G. M. Page, Provincial Geologist, Victoria, British Columbia, was the following in regard to the Bearpaw River, Oregon:

following in regard to the Peace river country. A part of the Peace river country, the head of the Rocky mountains is included within the limits of British Columbia. The eastern boundary of British Columbia follows the meridian of longitude 116° 30' westward until that meridian strikes the rocky mountains. The part of the Peace river basin thus included in British Columbia has a total area of agricultural value estimated between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 acres. The remainder of the Peace river country lies within the north West territories. The Peace river country is naturally separated from the upper watershed country by a range of hills called the Athabasca. The average elevation of the region is about 2,000 feet above the sea, or rather more than that. The soil is a very fine silt, at the very top much redder than the rest. It is remarkable how different it is from most of the soil intervening between the Red river and Peace river countries. The fertility of the soil

Identified by the extraordinary luxuriance of natural vegetation found upon it. In general the Peace river country is more or less densely wooded, but there are considerable areas of prairie land also. West of the Peace river it is estimated that one-half million acres of the largest prairie, Grand prairie, south of Dunvegan, has an area of 230,000 acres. There is a few scattered groves of trees. The soil is magnetized and altogether one of the most attractive countries in a state of nature. The rest of the act of 31,550 square miles is as a rule wood, mostly with a second growth of paper birch, aspen, balsam, spruce, etc., and producing all the known districts which contain in poor soil and 20 per cent. besides, to other areas which could not be cultivated. It leaves an area of 1,500,000 acres available to agriculture of 5,000 square miles, not including the part of the country north of the 50th parallel. Wheat will not ripen and be a sure crop, but the climate corresponds to that of Edmonton. Summer frosts occur, but they are not of sufficient severity to affect wheat as a rule over the hole country. The whole area is very flat. The effect of the high wind is felt in a marked degree for a distance of 100 miles east of the mountains as in the Bow and Belly river countries. The coal field described in Peace river country is in the more southern districts, and there more rain. Barley and oats were ripe at St. John on August 12th, 1875, though "70°" was a common place temperature in the city of St. John of agricultural value. Gold and coal are found in the Peace river region. The gold is found in the streams and the gold substance which exists on the head waters of Peace. The coal seems discovered so far very thin, but there is existing within 60 miles of the Rockies a coal seam of considerable quality. There is every reason to believe that the Peace river country is fully supplied with mineral fuel. On the Athabasca river ten feet sand of coal is known to exist.

The Peale saddlebag isolated principally to

**R**es. Dr. R. W. Revell, between lakes Superior and Hudson's and James Bay, small amount related to what is generally known as the North-West, which was in substance as follows: "It took in the neighbourhood of Edmonton and Fort Pitt, both at and the boundary line, we have five degrees of latitude southward while northward we go land over which there has been no great extent of soil, or absence of latitude. From Halkett on the Liard river, cleft which has been grown in from Winnipeg, and the soil is quite equal to or better than that to the southward, the northern Saskatchewan taken, the southern with western lands. The central latitude of these western lands, the indications of pedimentum in the neighbourhood of Lake Athabasca are very extensive, and were noticed by Mackenzie and Bentinck, but not known. The valley of the Athabasca was not known, of the land near lake Athabasca is good if some of it is not, owing principally to gold and muskeg, not to rock. Quartz from lake of the Woods had been analyzed in government laboratory. The gold was

e in the quartz. The veins were very promising, but the country was not so described as was necessary to the creation of a large number of veins. Probably one out of considerable number would be worth working. The gold in the Saskatchewan belongs to the stoney clays in the river banks, and there is no evidence that it comes from the east, but rather from the northward. No gold has been found in the granite rocks.

ain would grow at York factory, only potato and other root crops. There are 60 species

ice although they frequently attempt it, if the tide in the strait is about four and the velocity six miles an hour, there is strong current running up and down at all the time which gives the ice no rest. There are several entrances to the bay and straits, the distance from each factory to the entrance, the average is five miles, the length of the straits is 500 miles, an average width of 100 miles, running to 46 miles at the mouth, opposite Resolute. The depth is 150 fathoms, rivers emptying into Hudson Bay generally open six months in the year. There is nothing to show that Hudson's bay and its ports are not navigable for steamers all the year round, but the ports are protected in landing by the shore battery. Telegraphic railway were constructed from Winnipeg to the mouth of the Nelson it would be possible to move a crop to England in the same time as it takes to get it cut. But if it could be paid better to ship it and take it next season rather than to let it go on their route. The water of the bay is very warm in summer, and the snow does not fall in winter, the strait is open in summer. It is reckoned that the connection between the Yukon river and Alaska is going to be the great and Nevada of Canada containing more gold than British Columbia.

## NOTICES,

**BAKER SHOP AND RESTAURANT.**—Donald Macdonald has opened a baker shop and restaurant in T. Houston's building east of Norris & Carey's store, where he prepared to keep on hand a supply of fresh bread, pies and cakes, at reasonable rates. Is at all hours.

**(10) REWARD.**—Lost, about the 15th of October, from J. Irvine's place, south , a middle sized red ox, ten years old, part of one horn broken off, branded indistinctly on nigh hip, took first prize for cart at last exhibition. Any person delivering above to the undersigned will receive ten dollars reward. J. WALTER.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For beer and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ale by command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

**REAL ESTATE NOTICE.**—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the

Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Ed-  
monton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod  
property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Mac-  
Donald & Lamoureux property, in the city of  
Edmonton," must deal only with the un-  
signed or George A. Watson, or (as to said  
of Saskatchewan property) with Francis  
Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen  
in the office of the undersigned or at that  
of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton.  
**MCDONALD & CO.**

MONTON AND CALGARY STAGE making weekly trips between said points leaves the Jasper Inn, Edmonton, at 9 a.m., arriving at 1 o'clock early morning; stopping at Ponoka, Hillside, Red Deer Crossing and Willow Creek, and arriving at Calgary Monday morning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at places, and arrives at Edmonton on Tuesday evening, staying over night if required. Express matter 10¢ per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be advised to those places at a very moderate charge. A telephone in Jasper house; any office in H.B.C. store. D. MELLOD, proprietor.

CHURCHES.

JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton, Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, in English and Cree. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

**ETHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.**—  
D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of ser-  
vices, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School,  
p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wed-

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph.Doc., on Sundays at 11 a.m. Afternoon service on the south side of the river at 3 p.m. Evening service in the Masonic hall, Conant, at 6:30 o'clock. Residence at the village. Members of the church coming from distant points are invited to call on the clergyman at evening at 7 p.m.

**MONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor - the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A.,  
with Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.  
at school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting  
meeting for the practice of sacred music  
today evening at 7.30. The usual Sab-  
bath morning service will be interrupted by  
Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan  
on December 2nd.

2.80  
2.25  
5.0  
J. 5.5

#### COMMERCIAL.

With the fall in the price of all kinds of goods it is quite probable that a somewhat similar drop will take place in some articles of farm produce. The same causes that operate to make goods cheap also make flour cheap. Flour can be had down here from Winnipeg at from \$6.50 to \$7.00 and in the face of this fact it is not possible to sell native flour at a higher rate. Consequently there is a feeling amongst traders against handling farm produce at old prices and quite as strong a one amongst the farmers to hold out for those prices. Up to the present no grain has been bought or sold to any amount, so that a price cannot be fixed, but it is safe to say that wheat will range from \$1.50 to \$2 while barley will go from 75c to \$1, oats will be as dear as wheat and potatoes dearer than barley. One great objection that has always been urged against handling grain at Edmonton does not exist this year. In other seasons a great deal of it was damaged, smutty or dirty, and fanning mills to clean it were scarce. This year, however, all agree that the sample beats the world, the grain has been saved in the best of condition, and there are plenty of fanning mills so that there will be no difficulty in getting it into a marketable and milling condition. There will be two more grist mills running this winter, so that there is very little doubt that a good quality of flour will be made. If the wheat is ground into good flour—as good as the quality of the wheat would justify in expecting—it will be saleable at a fair price fully as high as the imported flour, for what the latter gains in whiteness and fineness it loses in rising qualities as compared with good native flour. Barley is not likely to rule very high. No person will use barley flour if he can get wheat and between what wheat is raised in the country and what flour is imported there will be no scarcity of that article. The barley will only be useful for feeding stock, or fattening hogs and for these purposes it cannot command a high price. Oats will command a price rather for seed than feeding purposes, but as better seed oats can be imported, the price will not run higher than imported oats can be laid down for, which is about \$2 a bushel. Potatoes having been a partial failure over a great deal of the district and not being an article that can be imported may raise over the present price of \$1 a bushel before spring.

Although it was expected that beef would be very scarce as no large quantity had been imported, there now turns out to be a great deal of first class native beef in the country, which is being disposed of at from 13c to 16c and 20c a pound, which is as low as it can be imported and sold at. No doubt the lower price of imported bacon has something to do with keeping down the price of beef and will continue to do so throughout the winter.

Fresh pork is sold at 15c to 20c a pound and is in fair supply and demand.

Home made butter is scarce at 50c a pound but a quantity is being imported which will relieve the famine and lower the price.

Eggs are not to be had.

Hay plentiful at \$10 a ton.

Wood delivered at \$2.50 a cord, and coal at \$4 a ton.

In his speech at the closing of the late session of the North-West council the lieutenant-governor thanked the members for the attention and assistance they had given him; alluded to the experience of the appointed members, and the knowledge of the wants of the people of the elected members, trusting that the council had thereby been enabled to legislate in the interests of the country as far as the powers delegated to it extended; hoped the several ordinances would be acceptable; alluded to the municipal ordinance as having conferred powers of taxation on such of the thriving towns or settled districts as desired it; mentioned that the proposed school ordinance would be printed and distributed to the public with the hope that at the next session the council would be in a position to pass a workable ordinance on the subject; and as the business was over declared the session closed.

The Canadian government advertises for \$4,000,000 in four per cent. bonds in the Regina Leader. After having induced the Regina people to squander their wealth in town lots the same government asks for a loan of \$4,000,000 from them in not less than \$1,000 parcels. This is adding insult to injury.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Nov. 16th, 1883. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	13	7
Sunday,	31	-8
Monday,	14	11
Tuesday,	16	22
Wednesday,	17	12
Thursday,	42	12
Friday,	31	20

Barometer falling, 27.625.

CASH! MONEY! SUNIAW!

#### NOTHING LIKE IT.

It has brought goods down to Winnipeg prices at the

#### "OLD LOG STORE."

Call and examine. Full stock of

#### HARDWARE,

STOVES AND TINWARE,  
POWDER AND SHOT,  
NAILS AND IRON,  
GROCERIES COMPLETE,  
BACON AND HAMS,  
XXXX WINNIPEG FLOUR,  
OAT AND CORN MEAL,  
RICE AND SPLIT PEAS,  
CURRANTS AND RAISINS,  
FIGS AND DATES,  
CANNED GOODS, CHEESE,  
BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS,  
of the finest flavors,  
CUT LOAF AND YELLOW SUGAR,  
cheaper than ever,  
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,  
of the best brands.

In DRY GOODS we can offer extra inducements to purchasers:

Prints from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.

Grey cottons, 10c to 12½c.

Flannels from 25c upwards.

Blankets, full assortment.

Woollen mitts and socks.

Men's heavy under clothing.

And full assortment of staple dry goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following goods have lately been received and are now for sale, cheap for cash, at the Bulletin office:

#### SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Complete lot of reading books, grammars, geographies, arithmetics, histories, slates and slate pencils, copy books, maps, chalk crayons and blackboard erasers.

#### CHURCH BOOKS.

Bibles, English church prayer books, Presbyterian and Methodist hymn books.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The works of all the leading poets, historic, scientific and religious works by popular authors, story books for children, and a lot of novels.

#### BLANK BOOKS.

Complete sets of accountants' books, copying letter books, invoice books, passbooks, memorandums, workmen's time books, promissory note and receipt books, diaries, etc.

#### GENERAL STATIONERY.

Foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, drawing paper and pencils, ordinary lead and copying pencils, ink of all colors, pens and penholders, inkstands, pen racks, card racks, blotting paper and blotting pads, board clips, letter files, paper fasteners, ink and pencil erasers, rubber bands, legal forms, seals and sealing wax, letter balances.

#### FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Autograph albums, ladies and gents card cases, birthday and calling cards, music rolls and portfolios, chess and checker boards, checkers and checkers, dominoes, cards.

NEW GOODS,

By Ad. McPherson's fast B. express,

#### JUST RECEIVED.

#### WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE MILLION.

In men's, women's, boys', misses' and children's wear.

#### AT BEDROCK.

Full advertisement next issue of immense stock in all lines of fresh goods.

JNO. A. McDougall & CO.

#### EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the prize of a good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

#### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

#### FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

#### FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Land Commissioner.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 50¢ a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP.

Proprietors